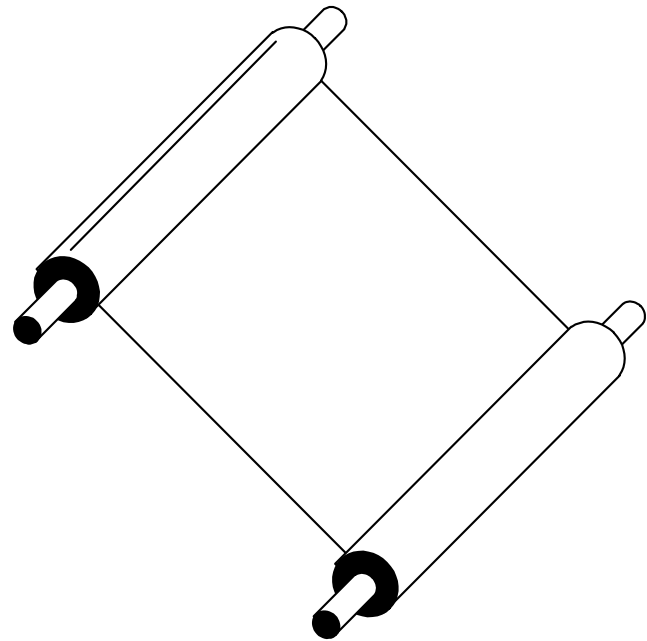


## Basic Bible Facts

## 圣经基本事实



作者：谢德华 By Edward Short

Revised May 2004

© 作者：谢德华 (© By Edward Short)

《生命之光 ( 香港 ) 有限公司》

LIGHT OF LIFE (H.K.) CO., LTD.

香港邮政总局信箱 5852 号

香港湾仔谢菲道 221 号一楼

1/F, 221 Jaffe Rd, Wanchai, Hong Kong

美国联络处: 605 Bradley Court, Franklin, TN 37067 (USA)

Email: [eshort@worldchristian.org](mailto:eshort@worldchristian.org)

Lesson 1: God—Our Father in Heaven

第一课：【神：我们在天上的父】

Lesson 2: Jesus Christ: The Word Became Flesh

第二课：【耶稣基督：道成肉身】

Lesson 3: Holy Spirit

第三课：【圣灵】

Lesson 4: Bible—Words of God

第四课：【《圣经》：上帝的话】

Lesson 5: Biblical Concept of Faith

第五课：【《圣经》对信心的观念】

## Lesson 1: God—Our Father in Heaven

### The Nature of God:

1. God is Omnipotent:
  - a. "I am God Almighty" (Genesis 17:1).
  - b. "In the beginning God created the heavens and the earth" (Genesis 1:1).
  - c. God saved Daniel from the mouth of the lion and other similar miracles (Daniel 6).
  - d. God resurrected Jesus (Matthew 28).
2. God is Omnipresent:
  - a. No matter where we are, God is always there (Psalm 139:7-10).
  - b. God is on the mountain and also on the plain (1 Kings 20:1-30).
3. God is Omniscient:
  - a. God knows our hearts because He created us (John 2:25).
  - b. God knows our thoughts [minds] and words (Psalm 139:1-4).
  - c. God knows the future—even before the creation of the world (Isaiah 46:10).
4. God is the "I Am;" He is Self-existent and Eternal:
  - a. "I Am who I Am" (Exodus 3:14).
  - b. "The God who made the world and everything in it, He who is Lord of heaven and earth, does not live in shrines made by human hands, nor is He served by human hands, as though He needed anything, since He himself gives to all mortals life and breath and all things" (Acts 17:24-25).
5. God is Spirit:
  - a. "God is spirit" (John 4:24).
  - b. People cannot see God (Romans 1:20).
6. God is Immutable:
  - a. You are the same (Psalm 102:25-27).
  - b. The Lord is not slow about His promises (2 Peter 3:9).

### Characteristics of God:

1. God is Holy and Pure:
  - a. "Who is like you, majestic in holiness?" (Exodus 15:11).
  - b. "You shall be holy, for I am holy" (1 Peter 1:15-16).
  - c. God punished Moses when he did not obey Him (Numbers 20:2-13).
2. God is Faithful:
  - a. "For He who has promised is faithful" (Hebrews 10:23).
  - b. "Not one of all the good promises that the Lord had made to the house of Israel had failed, all came to pass" (Joshua 21:43-45).

### 问题 / 讨论

1. 什么是信心?
2. 信心从何而来? (人们如何得到信心?)
3. 除了以上所提到的例子以外请指出《圣经》里面其他有或没有信心的人。
4. 您对神的信心, 如何影响您的生活?

1. What is faith?
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
2. Where does faith come from? (How does a person obtain faith?)
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
3. Besides the examples discussed above, give some other Bible examples of faith or lack of faith.
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
4. How does your faith in God affect your life?

**神的性质：**

1. 神是无所不能的：
  - a. “我是全能的神” (创 17:1).
  - b. “起初神创造天地” (创 1:1).
  - c. 神保佑但以理，不让狮子吃他 (但 6 章).
  - d. 神叫耶稣从死里复活 (太 28 章).
2. 神是无所不在的：
  - a. 无论我们往何处去，神已在那里 (诗 139:7-10).
  - b. 神在山上也在平原 (王上 20:1-30).
3. 神是无所不知的：
  - a. 人类是神所创造的，所以神知道人的心 (约 2:25).
  - b. 神知道人的意念和言语 (诗 139:1-4).
  - c. 在起初神可以知道末后 (赛 46:10).
4. 神是自有永有的：
  - a. 神说：“我是自有永有的” (出 3:14).
  - b. “创造宇宙和其中万物的神，既是天地的主，就不住人手所造的殿，也不用人手服事，好像缺少什么，自己倒将生命，气息，万物，赐给万人” (徒 17:24-25).
5. 神是个灵：
  - a. “神是个灵” (约 4:24).
  - b. 人用肉眼看不见神 (罗 1:20).
6. 神是永不改变的：
  - a. “惟有你永不改变” (诗 102:25-27).
  - b. “主所应许的尚未成就” (彼后 3:9).

**神的性格：**

1. 神是至圣的，是圣洁的：
  - a. “谁能像你至圣至荣？” (出 15:11).
  - b. “你们要圣洁因为我是圣洁的” (彼前 1:15-16).
  - c. 摩西不尊神为圣时，神处罚他 (民 20:2-13).
2. 神是信实的：
  - a. “那应许我们的是信实的” (来 10:23).
  - b. 神“应许赐福给以色列家的话，一句也没有落空，都应验了” (书 21:43-45).

- c. "No testing has overtaken you that is not common to everyone. God is faithful, and He will not let you be tested beyond your strength, but with the testing He will also provide the way out so that you may be able to endure it" (1 Corinthians 10:13).
  - d. God is faithful and will forgive Christians their sin (1 John 1:9).
3. God is Love:
- a. "God is love..." (1 John 4:8).
  - b. God loves us and sent Jesus to die for us (Romans 5:6-8).
  - c. "Not wanting any to perish but all to come to repentance" (2 Peter 3:9).
4. God is Merciful:
- a. "O Lord, You are a God merciful and gracious" (Psalm 86:15).
  - b. God is full of mercy (Ephesians 2:4-5).

### Discussion Questions

1. In your opinion, what is the greatest characteristic of God discussed in this lesson? Why?
2. In your opinion, what is the most wonderful aspect of God's nature discussed in this lesson? Why?
3. Other than in the Bible, where else can we find information regarding the characteristics and nature of God?
4. Other than the God of the Bible, are there any other gods that possess such a nature and characteristics?
5. If your friend does not believe that the true God of heaven loves him, what might you tell him to convince him of this fact?
6. Please complete the following sentences to indicate how the true God of heaven influences your life and conduct:
  1. God is Omnipotent, so I . . .
  2. God is Omnipresent, so I . . .
  3. God is Omniscient, so I . . .
  4. God is Spirit, so I . . .
  5. God is Immutable, so I . . .
  6. God is Holy and Pure, so I . . .
  7. God is Faithful, so I . . .
  8. God is Love, so I . . .
  9. God is Merciful, so I . . .

5. 扫罗王：神命令扫罗要完全毁灭亚玛力城（撒母耳记上 15:1-3）。扫罗，因为缺乏信心，以至于违背了神，保留亚玛力王的姓名，且虏回各种牲畜要献给神（撒母耳记上 15:4-21）。因为扫罗的不信，神就除去他的王位（撒母耳记上 15:22-31）。背逆神往往就是没有信心的表现。（缺乏完全顺服的心也是）。您是否时时刻刻全心顺服神？
6. 雅各书中的一位基督徒：雅各书 2:14-26 所记载的这个人恐怕是一位基督徒，但却没有基督徒行为该有的表现，也没有基督徒生活的样式。因此，雅各说这个人的信心是死的。他与魔鬼有什么两样（26）？请问，您和我的信心有多活泼呢？
7. 亚伯拉罕：《圣经》常举亚伯拉罕为信心的例子（罗马书 4 章；加拉太书 3 章；希伯来书 11:8-12, 17-19；雅各书 2:21-24）。《圣经》简明地说，亚伯拉罕信神，神就以次为他的义（创世纪 15:6）。信心在此包括信任，服从和忠心。您像亚伯拉罕有几分？
8. 彼得：从新约《圣经》中，我们可以看出彼得信心的发展（马太福音 4:18-22），成长（马太福音 10:16）摇动（马太福音 26:69-75）和最后的极度坚强（使徒行传 2 章）。彼得这句话：“我们所看见，所听见的，不能不说”（使徒行传 4:20）表明了一种，坚深的信任和不摇动的信心。此句话应该成为每一位基督徒的座右铭。（之后彼得又软弱下来了；参看加拉太书 2:11-14）。
9. 耶稣：耶稣的信心是完全的，他一直将自己完全的摆在神的手中。请注意他的两个典范：一：当他离开天上降世时。（腓利比书 2:6-8）。二：当他面对死亡时（马太福音 26:39-42）。生命快结束时，耶稣祷告神，说：“我父啊，倘若可行，求你叫这杯离开我；然而，不要照我的意思，只要照你的意思。”耶稣又祷告说：“我父啊，这杯若不能离开我，必要我喝，就愿你的意旨成全。”我们是否能说：“愿您的意思成全”？

5. King Saul: God ordered him to utterly destroy the city of the Amalekites (1 Samuel 15:1-3). Because of his lack of faith, he disobeyed God and spared Agag. He also spared the best of the sheep and cattle so that he could offer a sacrifice to the Lord (1 Samuel 15:4-21). Saul disobeyed God and God removed his position (1 Samuel 15:22-31). Disobedience to God always is an expression of lack of faith, as is a heart that does not fully obey him. Do you always obey God with all your heart?
6. A Christian in the book of James: (James 2:14-26) I assume this is a Christian but he lacks the actions that a Christian should exhibit. Consequently, James says his faith is dead. What difference is there between him and the demons? How active is our faith?
7. Abraham: The Bible often exhibits Abraham as an example of faith (Romans 4; Galatians 3; Hebrews 11:8-12, 17-19; James 2:21-24). Abraham believed God and God credited it to him as righteousness (Genesis 15:6). Here, faith includes reliance, obedience and loyalty. How much do you look like Abraham?
8. Peter: We see the Peter's faith progress (Matthew 4:18-22), grow (Matthew 10:16), waiver (Matthew 26:69-75) and become strong again (Acts 2). Peter's words in Acts 4:20 should be the motto of all Christians, "For we cannot keep from speaking about what we have seen and heard." This sentence shows deep reliance and unwavering faith. (Peter's faith waived again; see Galatians 2:11-14.)
9. Jesus: Jesus' faith was complete. He always put himself totally into the hands of God. He was our model when he (1) left heaven (Philippians 2:6-8) and (2) faced death (Matthew 26:39-42). At the end of life, Jesus prayed, "My Father, but what you want." Again Jesus prayed, "My Father, if this cannot pass unless I drink it, your will be done." Can we say, "May your will be done"?

- c. “神是信实的，必不叫你们受试探过于所能受的；在受试探的时候，总要给你们开一条出路，叫你们能忍受得住”（林前 10:13）.
  - d. 基督徒认罪悔改时，神是信实的，要赦免基督徒的罪（约壹 1:9）.
3. 神就是爱：
    - a. “因为神就是爱”（约壹 4:8）.
    - b. 神爱世人，差遣耶稣到世上来为万人（你和我）死（罗 5:6-8）.
    - c. “神不愿有一人沉沦，乃愿人人都悔改（彼后 3:9）.
  4. 神是怜悯的：
    - a. “你是有怜悯有恩典的神”（诗 86:15）.
    - b. 神有丰富的怜悯（弗 2:4-5）.

## 问题 / 讨论

1. 关于本课所提到的神的性质，你认为哪样最伟大？为什么？
2. 关于本课所提到的神的性格，你认为哪样最奥妙？为什么？
3. 除了《圣经》的记载以外，我们可以从何处得知有关神的性质和性格？
4. 除了《圣经》所告诉我们的神以外，世上还有什么神有这些性质和性格？
5. 如果你的朋友不相信天上的真神爱他，你可能要用什么话确信他此事？
6. 请造句：
  1. 神是无所不能的，所以我 … …
  2. 神是无所不在的，所以我 … …
  3. 神是无所不知的，所以我 … …
  4. 神是个灵，所以我 … …
  5. 神是永不改变的，所以我 … …
  6. 神是至圣的，是圣洁的，所以我 … …
  7. 神是信实的，所以我 … …
  8. 神就是爱，所以我 … …
  9. 神是怜悯的，所以我 … …

## Lesson 2: Jesus Christ: The Word Became Flesh

### The Pre-existence of Jesus:

1. Like God, Jesus has always existed. There is not a moment that He has not existed.
  - a. John 1:1-3, 14
  - b. John 8:58
  - c. Genesis 1:26 (from this I understand that "us" includes Jesus).
2. Jesus took part in the creation.
  - a. John 1:3
  - b. Colossians 1:15-17
  - c. Genesis 1:26

### The Life of Jesus:

1. Born of a virgin named Mary (Matthew 1:18-25).
  - a. "Jesus" means "Savior" (Matthew 1:21).
  - b. "Emmanuel" means "God is with us" (Matthew 1:23).
2. The only son of God (John 3:16; 4:25-26).

Explanation: "Messiah" means "God anointed." That means He is chosen to be the king by God. God makes Him the King (Acts 10:38).
3. Jesus ministers to the world (Matthew 4:23-25).
  - a. Jesus healed the sick.
  - b. Jesus performed miracles.

Explanation: There are at least three purposes for the miracles of Jesus:

    1. Prove to the world that He is the son of God
    2. Tell people to have faith in Him and bring them to heaven
    3. Help others
  - c. Jesus preached the truth of God.
4. Jesus did not sin (Matthew 27:15-26; Luke 23:13-16; 1 Peter 2:22; Hebrews 4:15).

### The Death and Resurrection of Jesus:

1. When Jesus was crucified on the cross, it was the death of the faithful for the unfaithful—the sinless one for sinners—the punishment of the righteous for the unrighteous.
  - a. Jesus took our place. We should die for our sin—not Him (Romans 5:6-8; 1 Peter 2:24).
  - b. Jesus redeemed us and His death saves us (Matthew 20:28).
  - c. We can be forgiven through Jesus' death (Matthew 26:28; Romans 5:10; Acts 4:12).

10. 由此经文可见，依靠主耶稣得救的信心是从聆听福音或读《圣经》而来的；只有神的话才可以产生使人得救的信心。

### C. 信心的重要

1. 在《圣经》里叙述神对人之间最重要的字之一就是“爱”；描写人与神的关系最重要词就是“信心”。
2. 人靠着信心才知道有神（希伯来书 11:6）。
3. 人藉着信心蒙神的恩典和救赎（使徒行传 16:31；加拉太书 2:16）。
4. 人信赖神的恩慈才会悔改（罗马书 2:4）。
5. 人信任神和神的话才会受浸（歌罗西书 2:12）。
6. 人相信神的应许才使基督徒过圣洁公义的生活（加拉太书 2:20；以弗所书 6:16）。
7. 信心会增长；基督徒有责任培养他的信心，让信心有长进（帖撒罗尼迦后书 1:3；彼得后书 1:5-10）。

### D. 福音和信心（经文在上）

1. 神用福音呼召人们；神藉着福音呼召人们（帖撒罗尼迦后书 2:14）。
2. 神用真道生出基督徒来（雅各书 1:18；彼得前书 1:22-23）。

### 信心的例子：好与坏

1. 魔鬼：“... 鬼魔也信[神只有一位]，却是战惊”（雅各书 2:19）。您的信心如何与他们的比较？
2. 摩西：摩西因着信，宁可放弃埃及宫中的享乐，而与神的百姓同受苦难（希伯来书 11:23-27）。假如你是摩西的话，你会怎么做？
3. 摩西：摩西向磐石时，因违背了神的吩咐，而破坏了他对神的信心（民数记 20:2-13；申命记 32:48-52）。您的信心也曾软弱过使得您跌倒吗？
4. 约拿：神告诉约拿往尼尼微去传道。约拿虽然信神，但却怕神过于爱神。于是，约拿想躲避耶和華的面，以逃脱此重任。（参看约拿书）你曾试着躲避神吗？

10. From these Scriptures we know that saving faith comes from hearing the gospel or reading the Bible. Only the word of God produces saving faith.

### C. The Importance of Faith

1. An important word in the Bible describing God's relationship toward man is "love"; the most important description of man's relationship toward God is "faith."
2. A person believes in God through faith (Hebrews 11:6).
3. One receives God's grace and salvation through faith (Acts 16:31; Galatians 2:16).
4. Faith in God's grace produces repentance (Romans 2:4).
5. A person is baptized because of faith in God and his word (Colossians 2:12).
6. Faith in God's promises causes Christians to live holy and righteous lives (Galatians 2:20; Ephesians 6:16).
7. Faith can grow; a Christian has responsibility to develop his faith so it will grow (2 Thessalonians 1:3; 2 Peter 1:5-10).

### D. The Gospel and Faith (See Scriptures above)

1. God calls people through the gospel (2 Thessalonians 2:14).
2. God uses the gospel to give birth to Christians (James 1:18; 1 Peter 1:22-23).

#### Examples of Faith: Good and Bad

1. Demons: "even the demons believe—and shudder" (James 2:19). How does your faith compare to the demons?
2. Moses: because of faith, he would rather share ill-treatment with the people of God than to enjoy the fleeting pleasures of sin (Hebrews 11:23-27). If you had been Moses, reared in Pharaoh's palace, what would you have done?
3. Moses: in front of the rock, he destroys his faith in God by disobeying the Lord (Numbers 20:2-13; Deuteronomy 32:48-52). Has your faith ever been weak so that you fell?
4. Jonah: God tells him to go to Nineveh. Even though Jonah believed in God, the fear of God exceeds the love for God. So Jonah tries to run away from God and escape this mission (see the whole book of Jonah). Have you ever tried to run away from God?

## 第二课：【耶稣基督：道成肉身】

### 耶稣的先存性：

1. 耶稣正如神一样，耶稣也是时刻存在的；从未有耶稣不存在的时候。
  - a. 约翰福音 1:1-3, 14
  - b. 约翰福音 8:58
  - c. 创世记 1:26 (我认为此节的“我们”二字包括耶稣基督在内).
2. 耶稣参加创造宇宙万物的工作。
  - a. 约翰福音 1:3
  - b. 西 1:15-17
  - c. 创世记 1:26

### 耶稣生平：

1. 耶稣由童女（处女）马利亚所生（马太福音 1:18-25；路加福音 1:26-38）注：
  - a. 「耶稣」原文意即「拯救」或「救世主」（马太福音 1:21）.
  - b. 「以马内利」意即「神与我们同在」（马太福音 1:23）.
2. 耶稣是神的独一的至圣之子（约翰福音 3:16；4:25-26）注：「弥赛亚」意既「神的受膏者」，也就是神所拣选作王的人；神立他作王（使徒行传 2:36；10:38）.
3. 耶稣传扬天国的福音（马太福音 4:23-25）。
  - a. 耶稣医治病人.
  - b. 耶稣行神迹.  
注：耶稣行神迹至少有三个目的：
    1. 证明他是神的儿子
    2. 灌输对基督耶稣的信心，且带领人就近天国
    3. 帮助人（表示他对世人的关怀和爱）
  - c. 耶稣传讲神的道.
4. 耶稣未曾犯罪（太 27:15-26；路 23:13-16；来 4:15；彼前 2:22）.

### 耶稣的死和复活：

1. 当耶稣被钉十字架时，就是敬虔的为不敬虔的死；无罪的代替有罪的受惩罚；义人担负不义之人的刑罚。
  - a. 耶稣取代了我们罪身的地位。我们当为自己的罪死，而不是他（罗马书 5:6-8；彼得前书 2:24）.
  - b. 耶稣的死亡救赎了我们；他的宝血拯救了我们（太 20:28）.
  - c. 我们可以借着基督的死使罪得赦（太 26:28；罗 5:10；徒 4:12）.

2. The tomb could not hold Him: He was resurrected (Matthew 26:28; Romans 5:10; Acts 4:12).

### The Second Coming of Jesus

1. Now Jesus is at the right hand of God (Acts 7:55-56; Romans 8:34).
2. Jesus is preparing a permanent place for Christians to live—heaven (John 14:1-3).
3. Jesus is going to come again to take people who obey Him to enjoy the happiness of heaven (John 14:3; Acts 1:11; 2 Thessalonians 1:7-10; Mark 16:16). People who do not obey Him will be condemned (John 3:36; Mark 16:16).

### Discussion Questions

1. What does the “pre-existence of Jesus” mean?
2. What does it mean that “Jesus is eternal?” What difference does it make to us?
3. Why do Christians stress that “the Word became flesh?” What difference does this make in our daily lives?
4. The Bible insists that Jesus was born of the Virgin Mary. What would be the effect upon Christianity if Mary had not been a virgin?
5. If a friend were to scoff at your faith and say that it is impossible for Jesus to have been born of a virgin, how would you answer him?
6. The Bible refers to Jesus by several names. Explain the meaning of these names for Jesus: Jesus, Christ, Immanuel, Messiah, the Word (made flesh), Lord.
7. Why did Jesus come to earth?
8. What is the meaning of “kingdom of heaven?”
9. What does the kingdom of heaven have to do with us? Upon becoming a Christian, would you change your way of living if there were no kingdom of heaven?
10. Why did Jesus perform miracles?
11. How would you convince a friend who was to state that he did not believe that Jesus performed miracles?
12. Can a person become a Christian if he does not believe that Jesus performed miracles?
13. Why was Jesus crucified?
14. Prove that Jesus was raised from the dead.
15. Is it important to Christianity whether the resurrection of Jesus actually took place or not? Someone said, “The resurrection of Jesus is the basis of Christianity.” Do you agree or disagree? Why?
16. Can a person become a Christian if he does not believe that Jesus was resurrected?
17. Why will Jesus come again?
18. What significance does the return of Jesus have for our everyday lives?

## 第五课：《圣经》对信心的观念

### A. 信心是什么？

1. 希伯来书 11:1:  
信就是所望之事的实底，是未见之事的的确据。  
新译本：信就是对所盼望的事的把握，是还没有看见的事的明证。  
普通话译本：信仰意味着确信我们所期待的事情，肯定我们所看不见的事情
2. 哥林多后书 5:7：因我们行事为人是凭着信心，不是凭着眼见。

### B. 我们如何得到信心？

1. 可见信道是从听道来的，听道是从基督的话来的（罗马书 10:17）。
2. 但记这些事，要叫你们信耶稣是基督，是神的儿子，并且叫你们信了他，就可以因他的名得生命（约翰福音 20:31）。
3. 在先知书上写着说：‘他们都要蒙神的教训’。凡听见父之教训又学习的，就到我这里来（约翰福音 6:45）。
4. 我不但为这些人祈求，也为那些因他们的话信我的人祈 ...（约翰福音 17:20）。
5. 因此，上帝借着我们所传的福音呼召你们，使你们得着我们主耶稣基督的荣耀（帖撒罗尼迦后书 2:14，（新译本））。
6. 他按自己的旨意，用真道生了我们 ...（雅各书 1:18）。
7. 你们既因顺从真理，洗净了自己的心，以致爱弟兄没有虚假，就当从心里彼此切实相爱。你们蒙了重生，不是由于能坏的种子，乃是由于不能坏的种子，是借着神活泼常存的道（彼得前书 1:22-23）。
8. 神就乐意用人所当作愚拙的道理拯救那些信的人 ...（哥林多前书 1:21）。
9. 管会堂的基利司布和全家都信了主，还有许多哥林多人听了，就相信受洗（使徒行传 18:8）。

## Lesson 5: The Biblical Concept of Faith

### A. What is faith?

1. Hebrews 11:1  
Now faith is the assurance of things hoped for, the conviction of things not seen. [NRSV]  
To have faith is to be sure of the things we hope for, to be certain of the things we cannot see. [TCV / TEV]  
Faith means being sure of the things we hope for. And faith means knowing that something is real even if we don't see it. [Easy-to-Read Chinese-English Parallel]
2. For we walk by faith not by sight (2 Corinthians 5:7).

### B. How do we get faith?

1. So faith comes from what is heard, and what is heard through the word of Christ (Romans 10:17).
2. But these are written so that you may come to believe that Jesus is the Messiah, the son of God, and that through believing you may have life in his name (John 20:31).
3. It is written in the prophets, 'And they shall all be taught by God.' Everyone who has heard and learned from the Father comes to me (John 6:45).
4. I ask not only on behalf of these, but also on behalf of those who will believe in me through their word (John 17:20).
5. God called you to this through the Good News we preached to you; he called you to possess your share of the glory of our Lord Jesus Christ (2 Thessalonians 2:14, TCV / TEV).
6. In fulfillment of his own purpose he gave us birth by the word of truth, so that we would become a kind of first fruits of his creatures (James 1:18).
7. Now that you have purified your souls by your obedience to the truth so that you have genuine mutual love, love one another deeply from the heart. You have been born anew, not of perishable but of imperishable seed, through the living and enduring word of God (1 Peter 1:22-23).
8. For since, in the wisdom of God, the world did not know God through wisdom. God decided, through the foolishness of our proclamation, to save those who believe (1 Corinthians 1:21).
9. Crispus, the official of the synagogue, became a believer in the Lord, together with all his household; and many of the Corinthians who heard Paul became believers and were baptized (Acts 18:8).

2. 坟墓不能捆绑耶稣；他复活了（太 26:28；罗 5:10；徒 4:12）。

### 耶稣的再来：

1. 耶稣如今在天上神的右边（使徒行传 7:55-56；罗马书 8:34）。
2. 耶稣现在正为基督徒预备一个永远的住处就是天堂（约 14:1-3）。
3. 耶稣要再来，接那些顺服他的人，让他们享受天堂的快乐（约翰福音 14:3；使徒行传 1:11；帖撒罗尼迦前书 1:7-10；马可福音 16:16）。不顺服耶稣的人必被定罪（约翰福音 3:36；马可福音 16:16）。

### 问题 / 讨论：

1. 请说明“耶稣的先存性”是什么意思？
2. “耶稣是永恒的，”此事实对我们有什么用？跟我们有什么关系？
3. 基督徒为什么强调耶稣是“道成肉身？”此事跟我们日常生活有什么关系？
4. 《圣经》坚持耶稣是童女（处女）马利亚所生。如果马利亚不是一位童女，对基督教有什么影响？
5. 如果您的朋友讥笑您的信仰，说耶稣不可能是处女马利亚所生，你会用什么话回答他呢？
6. 《圣经》用好几个不同的名字称呼耶稣。请说明并且分别以下的名称：耶稣，基督，以马内利，弥赛亚，道（成肉身），主。
7. 耶稣为什么来到世界上？
8. 请把「天国」下定义。
9. 天国跟我们有什么关系？如果没有天国，当您成为基督徒时，你会不会改变您的生活方式？
10. 耶稣为什么行神迹？
11. 如果您的朋友说他不相信耶稣行了神迹，你会说什么话说服他？
12. 如果他不相信耶稣行了神迹，慕道友可不可以成为基督徒？
13. 耶稣为什么被钉死在十字架上？
14. 请证明耶稣复活了。
15. 耶稣是否复活了，对基督教重要不重要？有人曾经说过：“耶稣的复活是基督教的基础。”您同意不同意此句话？为什么？
16. 如果他不相信耶稣复活了，慕道友可不可以成为基督徒？
17. 耶稣为什么还要再来？
18. 耶稣的再来跟我们日常生活有什么关系？

### Lesson 3: Holy Spirit

1. The Holy Spirit is eternal. He existed at the time of creation and took part in it. "...the Spirit of God swept over the face of the waters" (Genesis 1:2).
2. The Holy Spirit is the third person of God. So we say God is three persons or trinity (Matthew 28:19; 2 Corinthians 13:14).
3. The Holy Spirit has different names in the Bible. For example:

Holy Spirit	88 times in the New Testament
Wind/Spirit of God	Genesis 1:2; Matthew 3:16; Romans 8:9
Spirit of Christ	Romans 8:9; 1 Peter 1:11
Advocate	John 14:26
Spirit of Truth	John 16:13
4. Some works of the Holy Spirit:
  - a. The Holy Spirit inspired the authors of the Bible (2 Peter 1:20-21; Matthew 22:43-44; Psalm 110:1; 2 Timothy 3:16).
  - b. The Holy Spirit inspired the authors and prophets in the Old Testament and the teaching of the apostles in the New Testament (2 Samuel 23:2; Matthew 10:19-20; Acts 2:4).
  - c. The Holy Spirit reminded the apostles of God's will and Jesus' teaching and helped them understand (John 14:26; 16:13). The apostles taught the words of God to disciples (Matthew 28:20). The New Testament contains the complete will of God (2 Timothy 2:2; 3:15-17; Jude 3).
  - d. Special gifts from the Holy Spirit available in the first century (1 Corinthians 12-14). These special gifts ceased following the death of the apostles (Acts 18:14-17) (a non-apostle could not impart gifts). See 1 Corinthians 13:8-10. Is there any conflict between Acts 2:38-39 and Acts 8:16? (Please explain fully.)
5. Some works of the Holy Spirit today:
  - a. We baptize in the name of the Holy Spirit (and in the name of the Father and Son) (Matthew 28:18-20).
  - b. When people read the Bible—the book inspired by the Holy Spirit—the Holy Spirit works in their hearts and helps them to believe the Bible and Jesus. Only the Word of God can motivate a person to believe the Way of salvation and teachings related thereto (Romans 10:17).
  - c. When one becomes a Christian, God sends the Holy Spirit to live in his heart—body (John 7:39; Acts 2:38; 5:32; Romans 5:5; 8:9; Ephesians 1:13-14; 1 Corinthians 6:19).
  - d. Blessings we enjoy when the Holy Spirit is with us:
    1. Testifies that we are children of God (Romans 8:16).
    2. Intercedes for us (Romans 8:6).

- 省. 在当时向欧洲人教导中文是犯法的事, 所以玛礼逊的中文老师, 随身常带著一瓶毒药, 以便在万一被发现时随时可以自杀. 玛礼逊于 1810 年发行他的第一部分新约 (使徒行传). 当时承印者在书尚未分送到书店时, 在书的表面上贴了一张假标标签. 1814 年整部《圣经》新约就问世了.
4. 20 世纪初叶, 部分《圣经》已翻成 40 种不同的中文版和方言. 后来在为通行的译本是 1919 年出版的《和合本》, 就是今天大部分人所使用的翻译本. 1951 年「圣经公会」重新校订而发行《和合本》; 1988 年「圣经公会」发行《新标点和合本圣经》.
  5. 其他的翻译本:
    - a. 1976 年: 《新约全书新译本》. 中文圣经新译委员会 (New Chinese Bible Commission, Lockman Foundation).
    - b. 1975/1979 年: 《现代中文译本》. 联合圣经公会 (United Bible Societies).
    - c. 1979 年: 《今日圣经: 意译本新旧约全书》. 意译本圣经会 (Living Bibles International).
    - d. 1979 年: 《当代圣经》. 中国圣经出版社
    - e. 1995 年: 《圣经新约: 普通话译本》. (World Bible Translation Center).

#### 问题 / 讨论:

1. 提摩太后书 3:16-17 节及犹大书 3 节如何指示我们《圣经》从来没有而且也不再有任何加添或减小?
2. 请解释为什么《圣经》不同于世上其他的书籍.
3. 摩西大约于公元前 1500 年开始写《旧约圣经》. 请问, 那时相当于中国什么朝代?
4. 《新约》有几卷书? 《旧约》有几卷书?
5. 全部或部分《圣经》被翻译成多少种语言?

poison with him (to commit suicide in case he was caught). Morrison published his first Chinese version of the New Testament (Acts) in 1810. At that time, the publisher made a fake cover for the book before its arrival at the bookstore. In 1814, they published the whole New Testament.

4. By the beginning of the 20<sup>th</sup> century, parts of the Bible had been translated into more than 40 different Chinese dialects. Later in 1919, the Chinese Union Version was published. This is the one that we have today. In 1951 it was revised. In 1988 the CUNP (Chinese Union Version with new punctuation) was issued by the United Bible Societies.
5. Some other versions:
  - a. 1976: The New Testament: New Chinese Version. New Chinese Bible Commission, Lockman Foundation.
  - b. 1975/1979: Today's Chinese Version. United Bible Societies.
  - c. 1979: Chinese Living Bible. Living Bible International
  - d. 1979: Dang Dai Sheng Jing.
  - e. 1995: The New Testament: Chinese Putonghua Edition. World Bible Translation Center.

### Discussion Questions

1. How do 2 Timothy 3:16-17 and Jude 3 instruct us that the Bible has never been added to or taken away from and there will be no change in the future?
2. Please explain why the Bible is different from other books?
3. Moses began to write the Old Testament around 1500 BC. What was the dynasty in China at that time?
4. How many books are there in the New Testament? How many in the Old Testament?
5. How many languages has the Bible (or part of the Bible) been translated into?

### 第三课：【圣灵】

1. 圣灵是永恒的：神在创时就已存在，且参与创世的工作。“神的灵运行在水面上”（创世记 1:2）。
2. 圣灵是神格上的第三位格，所以我们时常说“三位可一体”的神（太 28:19；林后 13:14）。
3. 圣灵在〈圣经〉中有几个不同的名字，如下：

圣灵	在新约中用了 88 次
神的灵	创 1:2；太 3:16；罗 8:9
基督的灵	罗 8:9；彼前 1:11
保惠师	约 14:26
真理的圣灵	约 16:13
4. 下列是圣灵做的一部分工作：
  - a. 圣灵默示〈圣经〉的作者（彼后 1:20-21；太 22:43-44；诗 110:1；提后 3:16）。
  - b. 圣灵默示旧约〈圣经〉的作者和先知，以及新约的使徒之讲论（撒下 23:2；太 10:19-20；徒 2:4）。
  - c. 圣灵帮助使徒真正想起并了解神的所有的旨意和基督的教训（约 14:26；16:13）。使徒要把神的话教导给所有的门徒（太 28:20）。新约包括神的整个的旨意（提后 2:2；3:15-17；犹 3）。
  - d. 当第一世纪时，有圣灵特别的恩赐（林前 12-14 章）。这些恩赐在使徒死后慢慢就停止（徒 8:14-17）。（非是使徒的不能使别人获得圣灵的特别恩赐）。参看哥林多前书 13:8-10。徒 2:38-39 和徒 8:16 彼此之间有冲突吗？（清说清楚）。
5. 下列是圣灵在今天所作的部分工作：
  - a. 我们奉圣灵的名受浸（也奉父和子的名）（太 28:18-20）。
  - b. 因为《圣经》是圣灵所默示的，当一个人读经时，圣灵在他的心里运行，帮助他相信《圣经》和耶稣。神的话是唯一能在人心中激动人相信救恩指之道和有关的教训（罗马书 10:17）。
  - c. 当一个人成为基督徒时，神就把圣灵赐给他住在他的心里（身体当中）（约 7:39；徒 2:38；5:32；罗 5:5；8:9；林前 6:19；弗 1:13-14）。注：那些在基督以外的人没有圣灵的希望；唯有相信并随从耶稣的人才能得著（徒 5:32）。
  - d. 有圣灵与我们同在的一些福泽：
    1. 证明我们是神的儿女（罗 8:16）。
    2. 替我们祷告（罗 8:6）。

3. Transforms us into Lord's likeness (2 Corinthians 3:18).
4. Urges us to leave sin, overcome temptation and not sin (1 Corinthians 6:15-19).
5. Urges us to live holy lives, to glorify God and benefit mankind (Galatians 5:16-26).
6. Other truths about the Holy Spirit:
  - a. Holy Spirit can be resisted (Acts 7:51).
  - b. Holy Spirit can be blasphemed (Matthew 12:31-32; Mark 3:26-30; Luke 12:10).
  - c. Christian must not grieve the Holy Spirit (Ephesians 4:30).

### Questions/Discussion:

1. Explain the meaning of Trinity.
2. Explain the difference in the Holy Spirit (God) and the Holy Father (God).
3. What does "the Counselor" mean?
4. What is the meaning of "inspired?" How do modern Chinese translations translate this word?
5. How do you think the Bible was written?
6. What did Jesus promise His apostles the Holy Spirit would do for them?
7. Do Christians today have that same promise?
8. Many people believe that Christians today have ability to perform miracles, speak in languages, etc., just like the first century apostles. What bearing does Acts 8:14-17 have on this question? Use Acts 2:38-39 to explain Acts 8:16.
9. Where does the Holy Spirit live?
10. What fruit does the Holy Spirit want to produce? Can people use their senses and perceive this fruit in your life?
11. Does the Holy Spirit move in your personal life and urge you to overcome temptation? Can you prove this fact apart from your senses?
12. How does a person resist, obstruct or blaspheme the Holy Spirit?
13. How does a Christian grieve the Holy Spirit?

### 关于《圣经》的一般事实:

1. 《圣经》是在大约 1500 年的时间内，分别由 40 个不同的作者写成。旧约包括 39 卷；新约包括 27 卷。因为摩西所记载在创世记的事实，早发生在他未出生以前，且有些新约作者的预言至今尚未应验。由此我们可以看出《圣经》所概括的年代约有几千年之久～也就是从宇宙的创造到基督的再来和神毁灭世界的这段时间。
2. 《圣经》是以希伯来文，亚兰文和希腊文写成的。旧约大部分以希伯来文为主；极小部分以亚兰文。新约则以希腊文，只是耶稣所讲的语言可能是亚兰文。耶稣所讲的语言可能是亚兰文。虽然西伯来和希腊文均像英文一样有字母，但古时的人写文章并没有将单字，句子或节段分开，也就是像中国古代的文章，直写到末了一样。因此约翰福音 1 章 1-2 节看起来就像这样子：εναρχηηνολογοςκαιολογοσηπροστονθεονκαιθεοσηνολογουτοσηεναρχηπροστονθεον 如果用英文字母代替希腊文，它就像这样子：inthebeginningwasthewordandthewordwaswithgodandthewordwasgodhewaswithgodinthebeginning  
“太初有道，道与神同在，道就是神。这道太初与神同在。”（数年后，抄写《圣经》的人才开始将它划分章，节，句，等。）
3. 旧约原稿可能写在皮卷上。耶利米书 36:23 似乎指出当时所用的长卷，就是动物的皮。新约原稿则几乎可断定是写在草纸上。昔日的草纸就是相当于今日用来做“厚纸”像牛皮纸等。古人为了缠卷，所以把它做成长卷轴的样式。比如，新约路加福音此卷福音书～需要一张 32 尺长的草纸卷才可以写完。

### 《圣经》与中国:

1. 在山西省安南门的一块古代纪念碑。此碑证明在公元 635 年，景教人士至少已把部分新约翻成中文。碑上说，唐朝太宗皇帝（627-650 年）于他的后宫中查阅经卷，藉此了解其中的价值和真理，并且还特别下令他们传扬和使用媒介物。显然地景教在当时没有使多少人悔改归正，因为历史对于他们的活动记载的很少。景教人士所翻译的《圣经新约》至今也无任何踪迹。
2. 罗马天主教的宣教士也来到中国从事宣教工作，但是他们的工作在 1368 年蒙古帝国衰亡后，既像景教一样的消失。罗马天主教于第 16 世纪时再次传入中国，但于 1717 年又被政府停止。
3. 按大体上来说，现今尚存留的新约，最先的中文译本是由罗柏玛礼逊翻译的。他于 1807 年 9 月 7 日（星期天）到达广东

## Basic Facts about the Bible

1. The Bible was written over a period of about 1500 years by about 40 different authors. There are 39 books in the Old Testament and 27 books in the New Testament. The facts of creation existed before the birth of Moses. The prophecies of some New Testament authors have not been fulfilled. From these two facts we can see that the Bible covers several thousand years of history. That is the period from the beginning of creation until Jesus' second coming and the destruction of this world.
2. The Bible was written in Hebrew, Aramaic and Greek. Most of the Old Testament was written in Hebrew with a few sections of Aramaic. The New Testament was written in Greek with a few phrases in Aramaic. Both the Hebrew and Greek languages have letters just like English. There were no spaces between words in sentences in ancient times. It is like old Chinese writings where you write to the end. So John 1:1-2 looks like: *εν αρχη ην ο λο γος και ο λο γος ην προς τον θεον και ο θεος ην ο λο γος ο ουτος ην εν αρχη προς τον θεον*  
If in English, it would look like: *in the beginning was the word and the word was with god and the word was god he was with god in the beginning.* (Many years later, people who copied the Bible separated it into chapters and verses.)
3. The draft of the Old Testament was probably written on leather. Jeremiah 36:23 points out scrolls at that time were made from animal skins. We are certain that the New Testament draft was written on paper (but very thick). People in ancient times made it into a scroll for the convenience of carrying it. For example, the scroll would need to be 32 feet in length to hold the book of Luke.

## Bible and China

1. There is a monument in the An Nan gate of Shan Xi province that proves some people translated part of the New Testament into Chinese in 635 AD. It says that the Emperor of the Tang dynasty (627-650) read the scripture to find out value and truth, and gave special orders to spread it. Obviously, Jing Jiao did not convert many people. So their activities are overlooked in history. This translation has been lost.
2. Missionaries of the Roman Catholic church also came to China but their work also disappeared—like the religion of Jing Jiao—as Mongolia declined and fell in 1368. In the 16<sup>th</sup> century Catholic missionaries came back, but their activities were restricted by the government in 1717.
3. Generally speaking, the first Chinese version of the New Testament in modern times was translated by Robert Morrison. He arrived in Guang Dong on September 7, 1807 (Sunday). At that time it was against Chinese law to teach European people the Chinese language. So his Chinese teacher always took a bottle of

3. 帮助我们达到主的形像 (林后 3:18).
4. 劝我们离开罪恶, 胜过试探, 不犯罪 (林前 6:15-19).
5. 劝我们过圣洁的生活, 荣神益人 (加 5:16-26).
6. 其他有关圣灵的真理:
  - a. 人们会阻扰圣灵的工作 (徒 7:51).
  - b. 人们可能亵渎圣灵 (太 12:31-32; 可 3:26-30; 路 12:10).
  - c. 基督徒不要叫神的圣灵担忧 (弗 4:30).

## 问题 / 讨论:

1. “三位一体”的神是什么意思?
2. 说明圣灵(神)和“圣父”(神)是什么关系。
3. “保惠师”是什么意思?
4. 给“默示”下定义。新译本怎么翻译“默示”的原文?
5. 您认为《圣经》是怎样写成的?
6. 耶稣应许使徒圣灵要为他们做些什么?
7. 今日的基督徒是否从耶稣获得同样的应许?
8. 很多人认为现代基督徒跟第一世纪的使徒一样有能力行神迹, 说方言等。使徒行传 8:14-17 跟此问题有什么关系? 请用使徒行传 2:38-39 解释使徒行传 8:14。
9. 圣灵居住哪里?
10. 圣灵要结什么果子? 别人用感官能不能够为您作证?
11. 在您个人的身上, 圣灵是否运行, 劝您行善, 胜过试探? 不用感官, 能不能够证明此事?
12. 一个人怎么阻扰, 拦阻或亵渎圣灵?
13. 基督徒怎么样使得圣灵担忧?

## Lesson 4: Bible—Words of God

### Bible Declares:

- 2 Timothy 3:15-17:
  - “the sacred writings that are able to instruct you for salvation through faith in Christ Jesus” (15)
  - “all scripture is inspired by God” (16) (1 Thessalonians 2:13; 2 Peter 1:20-21)
  - “is useful for teaching, for reproof, for correction, and for training in righteousness” (16)
  - “that everyone who belongs to God may be proficient” (17). This means:
    - The Bible is sufficient.
    - There will be no more inspiration from God (Jude 3; 1 Corinthians 12-14).
    - The Bible includes all the will of God that we need to know (John 14:26; 16:13; Matthew 28:18-20; 2 Timothy 2:2).
    - God did not reveal to us everything about Himself (Deuteronomy 29:29; Isaiah 55:8-9).
  - The Bible teaches us to do good (17) (Ephesians 2:8-10; Colossians 3:1-25; Romans 6:12-23; Galatians 5:13-26; 1 Peter 1:13-22; Hebrews 4:12-13).
- As we continue to read the verses after 2 Timothy 3:15-17, we understand that the Bible is a special book. If the Bible does not declare it is the word of God, we can abandon it like any other book. But because the Bible declares that it is the word of God, we must accept and believe it. Otherwise it may be accused of lying.

### What can the Bible do for non-Christians?

- The Bible provides a brief history of the human race since the beginning of time (Genesis).
- The Bible tells the plan of salvation—God sending His Son Jesus to die for our sin, so that we can be saved (Ephesians 1:13-14).
- The Bible teaches us how to become children of God and how to live a full, happy, and faithful Christian life.

### What can the Bible do for Christians?

- The Bible is a lamp to my feet and a light to my path (Psalm 119:105).
- The Bible teaches us how to continue the godly walk and how to live in God’s family.
- The Bible produces steadfastness and encouragement and hope (Romans 15:4).
- The Bible tells us to rejoice in the Lord always (Philippians 4:4).
- The Bible is full of wisdom and it never will be outdated. The more you search the more you find its profound truths.

## 第四课：【《圣经》：上帝的话】

### 《圣经》宣称自己什么：

- 提摩太后书 3:15-17:
  - “这圣经能使你因信耶稣基督有得救的智慧” (15)
  - “圣经都是上帝所默示的” (16) (参看彼后 1:20-21; 帖前 2:13).
  - “于教训, 督责, 使人归正, 教导人学义, 都是有益的” (16)
  - 叫属神的人得以完全” (17). 此句表示:
    - 《圣经》是完全的.
    - 以后不再有从上帝而来的启示了 (犹 3; 林前 12-14 章).
    - 《圣经》包括所有一切神要我们明白的旨意 (约 14:26; 16:13; 太 28:18-20; 提后 2:2).
    - 注: 神没有将自己和自己的事完全向人显明 (申 29:29; 赛 55:8-9).
  - 《圣经》可以造就人做成各样的善事 (17) (请参看: 弗 2:8-10; 西 3:1-25; 罗 6:12-23; 加 5:13-26; 彼前 1:13-22; 来 4:12-13).
- 我们接着了解提摩太后书 3:15-17 的经文, 明白《圣经》是独特的. 假如《圣经》没有自称是神的话, 我们就可以像任何一本人手所写的书一样地把它抛弃. 只是《圣经》既然自称是从上帝而来的, 那么我们必须照其所说的接受, 相信. 否则应该责备, 控告它是一本假造或撒谎的书.

### 《圣经》能为非基督徒做什么?

- 《圣经》提供了人类一部概括创世以来的简明历史 (参看创世记).
- 《圣经》讲明神拯救罪人的永恒计划~就是神差遣耶稣降世而死, 叫世人的罪得以赦免 (弗 1:13-14).
- 《圣经》教导人如何成为神的儿女, 以及如何过一个充实, 快乐和信实的基督徒生活.

### 《圣经》能为基督徒成就什么?

- 《圣经》是我们脚前的灯, 路上的光 (诗 119:105).
- 《圣经》说明人如何能继续行走天路, 如何常住在神的家中.
- 《圣经》孕育耐心, 给予安慰且叫人产生盼望 (罗 15:4).
- 《圣经》教导基督徒如何在凡事上喜乐 (腓 4:4).
- 《圣经》是智慧的宝藏; 《圣经》里的书卷永远不会过时. 人研究得越多, 越发现其中所包含的真理之深厚广博.